FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

Port Almanac—May 2.

Sun Rises	5.07 A M
Sun Sets	6.48 P M
Day's Length	13 h 41 m
High Water at Southport	11.29 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1.12 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 67°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 75°; minimum, 60°; mean, 68°.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall for the month up to date, —.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

There were moderate rains throughout the cotton belt Thursday; in the Wilmington district, Charlotte reported 22-100ths of an inch; Greensboro 0.16. The average maximum temperature ranged from 76 to 88 degrees.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For South Carolina—Partly cloudy, with conditions favorable for local showers in the northern portion; easterly to southerly winds.

For North Carolina—Generally fair, preceded by showers in the extreme eastern portion; warmer in the interior; easterly to southerly winds.

The barometer continues high on the New England coast and it is lowest north of Montaan.

The temperature has remained about stationary east of the Mississippi, but it is cooler in the lower Missouri valley and warmer in the northern portion of the upper Lake region.

Local showers are indicated for the Lake region and the Ohio valley and generally cloudy weather for the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will continue fair in New England and generally fair in regions west of the Mississippi.

OUTLINES.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assault a widow lady in Suffolk, Va. —— Yesterday's session of the Senate was enlivened by a tilt between Tillman and Hill; Mr. Gorman's resolution to reduce the number of proposed new battleships from four to two was carried. —— The bankruptcy bill was discussed in the House. —— Fire in Quincy, Ill., destroyed $300,000 worth of property.—— Treasury figures show a deficit for the ten months of the present fiscal year of $23,455,190. —— Nearly $3,000,000 in gold will be shipped to-day from New York to Europe. —— Bradstreet's reports less improvement in general trade this week; the number of failures reported this week is 154, against 240 last week, and 206 in the last week of April, 1895. —— Secretary Olney has received a cable message announcing that the Shah of Persia had been assassinated by a revolutionary fanatic. ——A meeting was held in Madrid to organize companies of volunteers for service against the Cuban insurgents and committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. —— Report of yesterday's New York markets: Money on call was easy at 2@2½ per cent.; last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 2½ per cent.; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 7-16c; middling uplands 8 8-16c; Southern flour quoted easy; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot quiet and easier with options; February 75¾c; corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 85¾c; afloat 36¾c; spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 28¾@29c; rosin firm and quiet; common strained to good $3.00.

What's in a name? George Washington (col.) is in jail in Washington for the perpetration of a brutal crime on one of his own children, which if he was down in this country would put a rope around his neck in short order.

Recorder Goff, of New York, has been so often reversed by the higher courts that he doesn't look natural if he isn't standing on his head. The general impression seems to be that Recorder Goff should be knocked to pieces and built over again.

The Boston *Herald* will bet "a plug hat" that the favorite son of Massachusetts will be President of the U. S. before the favorite son of Pennsylvania is. Well, maybe so, but who in thunder wants to wait a thousand years for a plug hat?

Booth-Tucker's first venture at slumming in New York wasn't a success. He went out with Steve Brodie to take in the slums, but his false beard didn't fit and a policeman took him in and locked him up in the calaboose, where he had to stay until Steve hustled around and got bail for him.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 35. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,870

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Joe Blackburn says the battle of the standards is to go on in Kentucky and no compromise. The Convention will meet June 3d. If the gold men win it will knock Blackburn out for the Senatorship, and if the silver men win it will knock Carlisle out as a prospective Presidential candidate. And the friends of both are spreading themselves. Senator Vest, who was a Kentuckian before he became a Missourian, will stump the State for silver.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that it is "pleasant to observe the cheerfulness of the Democrats of Pennsylvania in attending a convention in a State which, in all probability, will give a majority of 200,000 against them." Their cheerfulness is picturesque in view of the fact that they constructed a platform on which they invite the national Democracy to stand, which looks very much like a coffin.

Miss Kennedy, a young lady not yet 20, runs the Merchants' Bank of Forsythe, Montana, makes loans, receives deposits and does about all the work in the institution, the owner of which is a non-resident but has confidence enough in her business tact and discriminating judgment to entrust his money to her management. That's the kind of a new woman who amounts to something.

Some of the gold organs have made the discovery that the wage-earners are the greatest creditor class in this country. But they are not very busy clipping coupons, manipulating bonds, drawing interest or anything of that sort as far as we have heard.

The Matabeles are plucky fellows but when they attack fortifications where the British soldiers can turn machine guns on them and mow them down the Britons have rather the advantage of them,

The strawberry fellows around Lakeland, Florida, were in it this season. Some of them realized from $1,200 to $1,500 an acre on their berries.

They have house-lifting and moving down fine these days. In Chicago recently a large stone church with a high tower was raised from its foundation and moved fifty feet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A P LEVY—Wanted.
R R BELLAMY & CO.—Beans.
HALL & PEARSALL—Berry crates.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mrs. Franc H. Jones, of Charlotte, is here on a visit.

— Mr. J. A. Springer is out again, after a few days' sickness.

— Mr. B. W. Townsend, of Red Banks is in the city on business.

— Mr. R. P. Grady, of Baltimore, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mrs. Sarah E. McMillan is still quite sick, although slightly better yesterday.

— Chief of Fire Department Martin Newman leaves for New York this morning.

— Miss Hannah Shrier returned last night from a visit to friends in New York city.

— Mr. E. E. Crow, of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Robt. E. Lee, of Mount Olive, is here, on a visit to his brother, Mr. B. Frank Lee.

— The many friends of Mr. Jas. H. Cowan will regret to learn of his illness with fever.

— Mr. W. H. Hamcammon has a position with Mr. A. P. Levy, manager of the French Cafe.

— Mr. J. P. Council, Jr. and Mr. N. A. Callihan, of Councils, were guests at The Purcell yesterday.

— Messrs. J. S. Thomas, Charlotte; H. W. Hood, Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. E. B. Ellsworth and son, Charlie Norman, of Raleigh, are in the city on a visit to Mrs. Ellsworth's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Yopp.

Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair on exhibition at A. D. Brown's, on Front street. This picture in rich oil colors was executed by a pupil of Mrs. McIntire, and is a faithful reproduction of the original. Mrs. McIntire solicits orders for this class of work; also for Tapestry Painting. She will make special prices during May and June, at Mrs. C. B. Devane's, No. 8 North Front street. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The base ball cranks will meet to-night at the City Hall to organize and select a team.

— The sloop *Adelaide*, sunk in the river near Orton plantation a short time ago, has been raised and brought to Wilmington for repairs.

— The East Carolina Convention of Christian Endeavor Workers will be held May 29th next, in Immanuel Presbyterian church, Wilmington.

— Capt. E. L. Pearce, who has been sick for some time at his home, Scott's Hill, came up to the city yesterday for treatment at the hospital.

— The Wilmington Fair Association meeting was postponed from last night until next Tuesday night, owing to the illness of the chairman, Mr. W. H. Chadbourn.

— A young lady riding a wheel on Market street yesterday morning ran into a wagon near the corner of Second street, was upset and rolled in the dust; fortunately she escaped unhurt.

— A german complimentary to Miss Cammie Lord's dancing class was given yesterday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock in Hibernian Hall. There were some 25 couples in attendance.

— Mr. D. L. Gore was one of the vice presidents at the Grain and Trade Congress, Charleston, S. C. He returned home yesterday with Mr. G. J. Boney, who was also a delegate to the congress.

— Cherokee and Eyota Tribes, Improved Order of Red Men, will have their annual celebration of Tammany Day at the Wigwam on the 6th inst. Messrs. J. M. Branch, Sol Sternberger, A. Shrier, G. W. Penny, W. H. Lane and J. R. Davis are the committee.

— Miss Blanche Fentress, recording secretary of the Women's Missionary Conference, which will hold its annual meeting in Kinston, N. C., May 7th, requests the STAR to say that the railroads have made reduced rates for all who may attend, and tickets will be on sale May 5th to 7th.

Notice to Mariners.

The British steamship *St. Fillans*, Capt. Stabb, on April 28th struck a sunken obstruction off Cape Fear, Frying Pan Shoals Light Vessel bearing southwest by one-half west, distant five miles.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on April 17th, 1896, a first-class can-buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, was established in fifteen feet of water, to mark the wreck of the steamer *Brinkburn* and the barque *Siam* on Fenwick Island shoal. The wreck of the *Brinkburn* is about fifty feet west of the buoy, with not more than eight feet of water over it. Fenwick Island shoal buoy, SW. ¼ W.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton at Wilmington for the month of April were 3,683 bales, against 1,235 the same month last year. Receipts for the crop year to May 1st, 167,925 bales, against 234,121 for same time last season; a decrease of 66,196 bales.

Stock at this port May 1st, 1896, 4,740 bales; at same date last year, 13,160.

The total exports since September 1st, 1896, are, domestic, 31,003 bales; foreign, 133,531.

April Weather.

The monthly meteorological summary of the weather in April, issued from the Wilmington Weather Bureau Station, shows that the mean temperature for the month was 64°; the mean for this month for 26 years is 62°. The accumulated deficiency of daily mean temperature since January 1st is 133°.

The total rainfall for the month was 0.64 of an inch, a deficiency in precipitation of 2.87 inches.

There was a light frost on the 3d and a heavy frost on the 5th.

Shipments of Truck.

Heavy shipments of strawberries and vegetables are going forward from this section. Yesterday shipments by the Atlantic Coast Dispatch from points between Wilmington and Goldsboro aggregated twenty cars of berries and fifteen cars of vegetables, to New York, Boston, Providence, Chicago and Montreal, Canada. The shipment to the last named place is the first ever made from this section.

Put in for Coal.

A large side-wheel steam ferry-boat, the *Cape Charles*, from New York bound to New Orleans, put in here yesterday for coal. She replenished her supply at the C. F. & Y. V. railroad wharf at Point Peter and sailed for her destination last evening. The steamer had on her decks eight new railroad passenger coaches.

Shipping Report.

Capt. Edgar Williams, harbor master, reports arrivals of vessels over 90 tons at this port during April as follows:

American—Six steamships, 11 schooners, 9565 tons.

Foreign—One steamship, six barques, two brigs and one schooner, 5 038 tons.

Total, 27 vessels, 14,698 tons.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF S. A. L. RAILROAD SHOPS.

Gov. Carr Honors a Requisition from the Governor of South Carolina—Martin County Divided Between Dockery and Russell—Southern Express Company—Earnings of Railroads—Wake Primaries Declare for Dockery for Governor—Collapse of the Russell Boom.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to go to Portsmouth and confer with Vice President St. John about the re-establishment of the shops here will not leave until next week. This committee have delayed their departure at Mr. St. John's suggestion. Raleigh is determined to secure the shops and there is every prospect that she will succeed.

Governor Carr honors the requisition from the Governor of South Carolina for the delivery of W. A. Green now under arrest at Columbus. There is a peculiarity about the case. Green has been found guilty of an assault with attempt to kill, and is now under a sealed sentence. In South Carolina the sentence of a fugitive is sealed, and not opened until the capture of the guilty person. Only the officers of the court know the penalty imposed.

Claude Dockery received telegrams to-day stating that Martin county yesterday elected two delegates, giving one each to Russell and Dockery.

In this city, last night two primaries were held and there are contests in both. The convention to-morrow promises to be lively indeed. Both sides are claiming the victory.

To day the Southern Express Company acquires a great deal of railroad territory in Virginia and other Southern States heretofore operated by Northern express companies.

The Railway Commission is now receiving the reports of the net earnings of the various railroads for the past quarter, operating in the State. The increase in the earnings of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. is $80,000; the increase in the earnings of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta is $67,000; the increase in the C. F. & Y. V. is $3,500, increase in the Chester & Lenoir is $5,356; increase in the Petersburg, $20.

The report is quite gratifying.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Primaries were held in most of the precincts in Wake county to-day, and as a result Dockery will control the convention to-morrow by a safe majority.

Bailey and Purnell, seeing that the Russell boom was about to collapse, declared for Dockery to-night.

Vance county has declared for Col. Dockery. Leading Republicans say that Wake's declaration for Dockery will practically insure his nomination on the first ballot.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—63 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 2 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R R.—33 bales cotton, 23 casks spirits turpentine, 102 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—53 casks spirits turpentine, 133 bbls rosin, 16 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—14 casks spirits turpentine, 83 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—21 bales cotton, 27 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer D Murchison—1 bale cotton, 36 casks spirits turpentine, 49 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Ruth, Jr.—18 casks spirits turpentine, 39 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Lurkin's flat—3 casks spirits turpentine, 30 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 108 bales, spirits turpentine, 168 casks; rosin, 487 bbls; tar, 130 bbls; crude turpentine, 27 bbls.

The Late Henry Schulken.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Schulken, whose death was announced in the STAR yesterday, will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock from Grace M. E. church.

Mr. Schulken was the oldest German resident of Wilmington, a respected and esteemed citizen. He was born in Blumenthal, Kingdom of Hanover, came to America in 1836 and settled in Charleston, S. C., where he married, and in 1846 removed thence to this city, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing in business up to ten years ago, when the infirmities of age compelled his retirement. Before the war of 1861-65 he became a member of the German Volunteers of Wilmington, and during the war, exempt from active service on account of age, he served with the senior reserves. Mr. Schulken's wife died twenty-seven years ago. Three children survive him, Mr. C. H. Schulken, Mrs. O. M. Fillyaw and Mrs. E. VanLear; all residents of Wilmington.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice May 1, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

A—Miss Lida Alston. B—Miss Annie Bell. C—Miss Ada Carter, Miss Hattie Campbell. D—Miss Sarah Devane (2). H—Miss Susan Harget. J—Miss Millie Jones, Miss Rebecca Jones. L—Miss Ellen Love, Miss Laura Luendo. M—Miss Annie Marshall. S—Miss Fairhorne Sherd.

MEN'S LIST.

B—H F Barrett, J W Bunting, J H Bell, I A Bagley, V R Bryant. C—C D Carroll, J Carroll, Jas Cowan. D—I E Davis. E—Jno William Ezzell. F—W E Flake. G—Nat Glover, Wm Garrett. H—Messrs C W Howard & Co. K—Mr E W Kibler, Gofe Keathern. N—E D Nixon. P—G H Price. R—Miles Rodges. S—Furch Soney, Barnie Simmons, Capt Sillman.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Mrs Abby V Jones, Lizzie Moore, Minnie Williams.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, June 6th, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grade of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk, 18 years or over; carrier, 21 years and under 40 years. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filled with Mr. W. C. Craft, secretary board of examiners, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on May 18, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions and information relative to duties and salaries of different positions, apply to W. C. Craft, Wilmington, N. C.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard.

The Charlotte *News* of Wednesday last contained the following:

News from Wilmington to-day is that very much concern is being manifested about the condition of Dr. Thos. H. Pritchard, who is ill at his home on Wrightsville sound. His ailment is Bright's disease, and it has evidently reached a serious stage, as his children have been all summoned to his bedside. Dr. Pritchard's many and devoted friends in Charlotte earnestly hope that his condition is not so bad as would be inferred from the news received concerning him.

Advices from Wrightsville last night were that Dr. Pritchard's condition was better and his attendants were hopeful of continued improvement.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

The Churches.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a m and 8.00 p m. Experience meeting at 10 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p m. Weekly prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a m and 7.45 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting will be held at 9.30 p. m. Sunday School at 4 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. 8.00 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 8.00.

NUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late HENRY SCHULKEN will take place from Grace M. E. Church this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Cottage No. 105 Ann street. Cistern and Bath Room. Apply to Bagley & Walker, 13 Princess street. ma 1 tf

Good opportunity to rent the elegant Store 416 North Front street, including basement, heretofore used as Restaurant by Gieschen Bros. my 1 tf

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions. Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city. Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Cafe, A. P. LEVY, Manager, my 2 tf 117 Princess street.

Berry Crates and Baskets

Send in and get them.

Orders solicited for

N. C Bacon, Flour, Molasses, &c., &c.

Snuff and Tobaccos

of the leading brands.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 2 D&W tf

At The Unlucky Corner

A fine lot of two-year-old

North Carolina Hams 12½c Per Pound.

Any quantity of fine LEMONS at the old price.

Strawberries Fresh Every Day.

The biggest bottle of PICKLES you ever saw at 25 cents.

S. W. SANDERS.

apr 24 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

Wilmington, N. C.

feb 9 tf

THE ONLY CARGO

NEW CROP MOLASSES

directly imported from the

West Indies,

is now discharging at our wharf.

Ex-Schr. Wm. Linthicum,

Direct from Barbadoes. Superior quality. Low prices.

Samples and prices furnished by

WORTH & WORTH.

Only Importers of Molasses in North Carolina.

ap 3 tf

BOWDEN

LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,

and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water they are dangerous!

Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

Bowden Lithia Water

Is sold by all dealers, or

Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,

174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

mar 8 D&W 1y

Oxford Ties.

The ties that binds the customers to the seller are the ties of price, the ties of style, the ties of fit. All these are embraced in our handsome line of Black and Tan Oxfords at $1.25, $1.50, $1.00 and $2.50. For the latest cut in Oxford Ties, and the lowest cut in prices, give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

ap 26 tf

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 5, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suits of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references, New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring Hats and beautiful line of Straw Goods. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

ap 26 tf 26 North Front Street,

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

Have a full line of White Mountain and Arctic

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

WATER COOLERS,

Refrigerators, Both Pine and Hard Wood

Fly Traps, Window Screens,

Screen Wire Cloth,

Galvanized Poultry Netting and

Galvanized Hardware,

which they are offering at very low figures for cash. All we ask is a trial.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

ap 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale,

A VERY FINE

Soda Water Fountain.

One Generator,

Six Copper Fountains.

A rare chance to secure a bargain.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street,

ap 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

LOOK

IN OUR WINDOW AND PICK OUT A PAIR OF

"Bicycle Leggings"

to suit you. Also the famous

"BALL BEARING" BICYCLE SHOES

are on exhibition at reduced prices.

Ladies' Bals, reduced from $2.50 to $2.25; Gentlemen's from $3.00 to $2.75. If you do not see what you like step inside and examine our stock of these goods.

We are constantly receiving new additions to both our Wholesale and Retail Departments. Prices have been reduced on all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans.

Same place—H. C. Evan's old stand, or 63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets.

ap 23 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Sailing Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call $1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

"A Positive Preventive and Cure."

That's what others say. Why not you? Have you tried it? If not, do so at once.

"Corneus' Bed Bug Interceptic"

is a Household Remedy for these pests. Most druggists sell it.

JAMES D. NUTT,

ap 8 tf Manufacturer.

CANDY.

10 **Barrels Baltimore Candy.**
50 **Boxes Baltimore Candy.**
60 **Boxes Quail Baltimore Candy.**
50 **Buckets "Star" Mixture Candy.**
25 **Buckets "Lyon" Mixture Candy.**
10 **Tubs Broken Mixture Candy.**
100 **Boxes Penny Mixture Candy.**

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

226 North Water street,

ap 26 tf aW Wilmington, N. C.

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services. Respectfully,

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,

apr 26 tf Barbers and Hair Dressers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many Are Called

But Few Are Chosen,

Are the words of our Good Book, and it is just so in the mercantile world. Many begin, but few succeed. To reach the top round of the ladder of success is to fight for every step. We have had that war on for eight years. The fight has been long and steady, and we have climbed that ladder step by step until we have reached the top in the Dry Goods line. We are selling more Dress Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery, Carpets and Matting than any house in the city. On prices we defy competition. Read and see what we are pushing this week.

Notions.

Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in box, nice goods, this week for 8c a box. Turkish Soap, 12 cakes in box, for 18c a box. Castile Soap, new and fresh goods, 9c each. Cologne, all styles and odors, best goods, in small 2 ounce bottles, 25c a bottle. German Cologne, from 5c to 25c a bottle. C. P. Bailey's Swan Down, 5c a box. Few boxes of Swan Down and bottles of German Cologne, at 10c for both. Glycerine, 5c a jar. Steel Hair Pins, 1c per dozen. Best Lead Pencils, 3c a dozen. Nine-inch best Cast Shears, 10c a pair. Two sizes Curling Irons, 5c a pair. Splendid Snap Leather Purses, 8c each. Side Combs, new styles, 10, 12 and 15c each. Gents' Cuff Buttons, from 10 to 50c each. Pearl and Gold Shirt Studs, 25c a set. 32 and 38 rubber butt, double action, nickel mounted, center fire American Pistols, $1.35 each. Pocket Knives from 5 to 35c each. Do you ever buy Writing Paper? If so, why not buy it from us? A Beautiful Box, with 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes, for 10c a box. Best Royal Wedding Linen Paper, 25c a box. Trilby Note, a splendid 6 pound Note Paper, fine and nice, 5 quires for 25c, or 5c a quire. Envelopes, 25c a box of 250, or 3c a pack. Best Brown's Shoe Polish, this week at 9c a bottle. Mason's Blacking, small sizes, 2 boxes for 5c. Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs this week, 9c each. A beautiful line of fine Windsor Ties, in new colors, 25c each. Silk Ties, 1 yard long and 5 inches wide, 12½c each. Gents' new wide end Windsor Ties, 25c each. Gents' standing Linen 4 ply collars, new styles, 5c each.

Flowers for the Spring is essential to make life pass happily. See what we have—the kind that does not fade. Two Roses on rubber stems, with foliage, 5c a bunch. Chrisanthemums, two on a bunch, large and with foliage, 19c a bunch. Ferns in several styles, 10c a bunch. Ladies' Collars, new styles, in linen, 5c each. Boys' Sailor Collars, with anchor in corner, 5c. Cuffs, new goods, all styles, 8c a pair. Ladies' Under Vests, 4c each. Ladies' fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, made of nice cambric, 4c each. Gents' large and nice Cambric Handkerchiefs, 4c each. Job in Children's Colored Borders this week, 2c each. Shoe Soles, best goods, from 10 to 35c a pair. Clinch Nails, ⅝ and 4-8, 4c a box, or 35c per dozen, worth 10c a box regular. Best Matting Tacks, 2c a box. Doylies of all grades and kinds. Red Damask, with fringe, 25c per dozen. Pure white, all Linen, 60c per dozen. Best unbleached, pure linen Table Cloths 54 inches wide, 25c per yard. Beautiful Lace Curtains, 50c a pair. 36 inches wide Scrim, 4c a yard. Best Shirt Waist Calico, 4c a yard. 36 inches wide White Homespun, 3½c a yard. 25 inch Plaids, 3c per yard. Dress Goods of all styles. Silks of all quality and prices, from 22c to $1.19 per yard. Shoes of every grades, from 20c to $3.00 a pair. Men's Straw Hats of all kinds, from 10 to 50c each. Gents' Crush Fine Fur Hats, 25c each. Bell crown, new style Sailors for ladies, made of Senate Straw, 50c, nicely bound. Come to us for bargains of all kinds of goods. Summer Coats for gentlemen at 50c each.

You will find us at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord,

Proprietors of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—Remember our Patterns of all styles. The May number on hand, and sheets given away. apr 26 tf

Straw Hats

For Men, Women and Children.

Children's every day Hats 10c.
A nice Sunday Hat 25c.
Extra nice quality for 48c.
Men's Straw Hats 10c and upw'ds.
75c fancy Straw, latest styles, 48c.
$2.50 extra fine Hats at $1.50.
Ladies' Sailor Hats—White, Navy and Black 10c.
High Crown Sailors, White and Black, 19c.
Nice line of Trimmed Sailors at 23c and 48c.

Summer Underwear

for Men, Women and Children.

Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Vests 5c.
Ladies' Bleached Vests 10c
Ladies' Long Sleeves Ribbed Vests 20c.
Men's Gauze Undershirts 18c.
A splendid Balbriggan Undershirt and Drawers 25c, 35c and 48c.
New lot of Scriven's Patent Drawers 89c, sold elsewere at $1.00 and $1.25.
Large assortment of Laundered and Unlaundered Negligee Shirts at 25c and upwards.

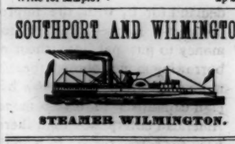
J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

'Phone 118.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up. Write for samples. ap 26 tf

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.



STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington.		Leave Southport.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 70
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 10	5 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at [5 00 per year, ($2 75) for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1896

PROSPECTIVE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Railway building has been on the decline in this country since 1887, which was the maximum year, the new mileage reaching 7,000 miles. It dropped to 5.000 in 1889, and then to 4,000, 2,000 and last year to 1,803, the lowest on record in twenty years. As we seem to have struck the bottom it is predicted that there will be a revival in railway building and that the next two years will see unusual activity that will be witnessed more or less all over the country.

The Chicago *Railway Age*, which keeps a pretty close eye on the railway movement in this country, thinks the prospects are good and prints the following list of States and Territories where there will be an addition to the mileage already constructed, with the number of lines and the mileage on which work is either in progress or is promised.

States.	No. Lines.	Miles.
Maine	5	185
Vermont	2	19
Connecticut	1	11
Massachusetts	1	7
New York	11	175
New Jersey	6	55
Pennsylvania	17	479
Maryland	2	90
Delaware	1	30
West Virginia	11	638
Virginia	3	200
North Carolina	5	104
South Carolina	3	154
Georgia	7	105
Florida	6	211
Alabama	7	221
Tennessee	9	452
Mississippi	3	236
Louisiana	6	513
Kentucky	1	6
Ohio	8	353
Michigan	14	317
Illinois	6	236
Indiana	5	109
Wisconsin	4	323
Minnesota	2	90
North Dakota	1	250
South Dakota	1	56
Wyoming	2	88
Iowa	2	44
Arkansas	9	578
Missouri	4	360
Kansas	1	20
Nebraska	1	68
Indian and Oklahoma Territories	13	1,655
Texas	10	808
New Mexico	2	238
Arizona	1	60
Colorado	2	41
Montana	1	60
California	3	278
Nevada	1	50
Idaho	1	63
Utah	1	55
Oregon	1	60
Washington	2	48
Total	205	10,145

This is the summary of the work, not all absolutely determined upon, but for which there is a fair prospect within the coming two years. There is but one State which does not show up in this list, and that is Rhode Island, which is probably pretty well supplied with railroads now. The Indian and Oklahoma Territories which have been recently thrown open to civilization and settlement lead with something over 1,600 miles between them, followed by Texas with something over 800, and several other Southern States with figures somewhat less. By adding up the figures for the Southern States and Territories it will be seen that nearly one-half the promised mileage for the whole country is South of the Ohio river, where one would naturally expect to find it.

Of course enterprises of this kind depend upon conditions and circumstances, which may turn out to be favorable or the reverse. One of the reasons given for the prospective increase in railroad mileage is the demand for it, with the improving prospects of securing European money to put put into them or for borrowing money abroad, there being more disposition shown now by foreign capitalists to invest money in American enterprises than there has been for some time. It is said that there is a great deal of idle money in Europe now which cannot find takers even at a very low rate of interest, and that such money would be eagerly placed in American enterprises which commend themselves as safe ventures.

There may be something agreeable in the prospect of securing large sums of money abroad for such purposes, but it is after all a very expensive way of building our railroads, for it is giving the foreign money lender a grip on our roads which if unable to meet their maturing obligations would be in the the power of these bondholders. This money when due must be paid back, the interest must be paid, and both in gold. The interest accumulations prove a severe tax upon the roads and a drain upon the county, for while the roads do business and derive their incomes in our money they must provide gold to meet their foreign obligations. This is one of the main reasons why about one half the railroads in this country have gone into the hands of receivers within the past few years, and why some of them have passed into the hands of the bondholders at figures that bear no comparison with their estimated value.

Why should American railways go abroad to borrow money when there are millions of idle capital in the money centers of the East? Can't they get any of this money, or is it hoarded there for the purpose of running interest rates up, or waiting for more issues of Government bonds? Money may be borrowed more cheaply in Europe, but it is dear money in the end, for the reasons we have given above, but if it can be it is not saying much for the monetary system of this country which forces our railroad builders to go abroad to borrow money when there are millions lying locked up in this country. This may prove a very serious obstacle to the building of the roads indicated in the above list, but if we had a monetary system independent of European countries, and coin our money metals as we should coin them, there would not only be a large amount of money at the money centers, but there would be a large amount of it in circulation and it would be a comparatively easy matter for our railroad builders to get all they needed. The free coinage of silver by us would ensure the building of two miles of railroad to the one that will be built for some years to come.

MINOR MENTION.

For the South there is more in the silver question than the free coinage of silver itself. We are even more interested in it than the silver producing States of the West, for with them it is only a question of money and the prosperity or lack of prosperity consequent upon the abundance or scarcity of money; but with us, while this is involved, there is more, for good government in the South is dependent upon the kind of a platform that is adopted at Chicago. On a free silver platform we can hold the Southern States in the Democratic column, on a gold platform it is exceedingly doubtful to say the least. A gold platform will keep away from us thousands of voters who have recently voted againt us but would come to us on that issue. Discussing this question the Washingtob *Star* quotes a Texas Democratic Congressman as follows:

'It's a very serious question with us, and I doubt if there is a Southern Democrat on this floor who has not pondered over it. While the silver question is the foremost with us nationally, there hangs over us the shadow of losing our States and all that goes with them. My own State is certain to go to the Populist column if there is a gold standard nomination at Chicago. There is not much chance of the Republicans winning. Our Eastern brethren do not seem to realize the dangerous position we are in, and it looks like they don't care. They are willing to sacrifice us to get what they want. They are willing to drive from the party many of the States which have never failed to elect Democratic electoral tickets. Its all well enough to maintain a 'stiff upper lip' and to talk as if there will be a bad break if the silver men don't win at Chicago.

"Would anything be accomplished by the silver men leaving the convention at Chicago, if they were in a minority, and putting up a ticket of their own?

"I do not think it would be much better than if there was a gold standard nomination. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who believe in sticking to the parity, and the majority in the National Convention is supposed to be the party. These men, many of them for silver, would refuse to believe that the minority constituted the party, and would not vote for the ticket put out. Our only hope is that the silver men will have a clear and fair majority at Chicago, and that they will have backbone enough to resist all overtures at compromise and put out a straight silver ticket. If this is done, we will hold on to our States locally, and nationally there will be a fighting chance of winning in November."

How can we with such a platform as the Eastern Democrats would force upon us go before our people and assert that the Democratic party is friendly to silver when we had to do it under a gold flag and on a platform that declared for gold. Our opponents would throw back at us our bimetallic platform of 1892, and strike us dumb, for we could neither wriggle out of it nor satisfactorily explain the change of position in four years.

* * *

The gold advocates got in their work in the Illinois Republican Convention at Springfield, Thursday, and the McKinley boomers got in their work too, for they laid brother Cullom out as cold as a wedge and secured instructions for McKinley. They adopted a gold standard platfarm, but they didn't catch on to the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Democratic idea and demand the retiring of the greenbacks, contenting themselves for the present with sitting down on silver, which they think may answer the purpose of making a change, but is no good for money of final redemption. In this they and the man for whom they have expressed a preference for the Presidency are not in accord, for he is on record as a double standard man. Here is an extract from a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives June 24, 1890:

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. *I want the double standard.*"

Mr. McKinley may have changed, as Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Smith and some other Democratic statesmen have, but if he has he has never given any indication of it, but on the contrary said some time ago, when interrogated on that question, that he "stood upon his record." This is a part and a very important part of his record. He is for the double standard; the Republicans of Illinois who endorse him as their candidate for the Presidency are for the single gold standard. This shows conclusively that the Republicans of Illinois are not particular as to the money views of their candidate, while professing to be very determined to have "sound money," and that Mr. McKinley is not very particular as to what kind of a platform he stands on provided he gets there. They are both playing what they consider politics.

The Ohio man is constantly bobbing up, and so does the Ohio rooster sometimes. One recently appeared in court as a witness, and his testimony decided the case. A chicken thief was arrested with a coop of chickens. His lawyer, on the trial, contended that he bought the chickens and that they could not be identified. Thereupon the owner, who was in court, asked permission to take the rooster out of the coop. He took him out, called him by name, and straightway that rooster crowed a crow such as was never heard in that mill of justice before. Then the owner held out his hand and invited the rooster to shake. The rooster shook, and that settled it. The coop of chickens went home with the owner, and the purloiner went to jail. We print this as a hint to our poultry raisers who find trouble in keeping their chickens at home. Train them to respond to their names and to shake.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——It is calculated that the death duties to be assessed on the estate of the late Baron Hirsch by the English Government, under whose jurisdiction a very large share of his enormous fortune falls, will amount to something like $5,000,000. Small wonder that the English budget bulges out with a big surplus.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— If the Bermuda makes a safe voyage to Cuba and delivers her cargo of arms and ammunition to the insurgents, the Spanish authorities may as well confess that their blockade of the coast is only a paper one, and that they are unable to prevent filibustering expeditions from operating as they please. The Bermuda should be well known to the commanders of the Spanish vessels by this time. Her movements are fully reported and at least three vessels are on the watch for her. If they fail to catch her this time they may as well give it up.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—— The *Tribune* takes liberties with history in saying that in 1892 business men regarded Harrison as well as Cleveland "unquestionably safe" on the money question, and therefore did not take their usual interest in the election. Business men and others interested in sound money remembered that Harrison signed the disastrous Silver Purchase act, which Senator Sherman in his history says was passed because it was not deemed safe to allow a free coinage bill to go to him. Facts are important as well as stubborn things. —*N. Y. World, Dem.*

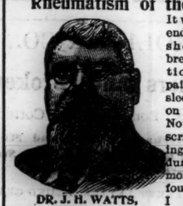
— Fayetteville *Observer:* There is great rejoicing at the bucket factory to-day. A message came over the telephone from Spout Springs yesterday evening that a boy giving his name as Willie Bland, from Fayetteville, had been wandering about in a dazed condition near there. The mayor telephoned backed to send him home on the first train.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Female by all Druggists. June 15 1y su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Jonesboro *Progress*: A sturgeon was caught on the traps between here and Lillington that weighed 100

— Wilson *Advance*: Dr. Wright Barnes was struck by lightning last week, the bolt hitting him in the heel and tearing his foot seriously. It is feared that amputation will prove necessary.

— Newton *Enterprise*: The sweet potato industry has assumed vast proportions in this county during the last few years. Mr. Solomon Shum of this place has bedded about forty bushels for slips and now has thousands of slips ready for setting.

— Chatham *Record*: We regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Sturdivant, of New Hope township, which occurred on last Friday after a long sickness. He was about 32 years old and was a son of Mr. Robert E. Sturdivant who died recently.

— Washington *Gazette*: Mr. Pollard, while on his way home in a small boat, by some means got overboard and was drowned. It was several days before his body was recovered. Some believe there was foul play, while others think Pollard was drinking and fell overboard.

— Wadesboro *Messenger*: The saddest death it has ever been the duty of this writer to chronicle took place here Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At that hour Eugene, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Saylor, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, just behind the right ear, with a pistol. The terrible tragedy was enacted in the blacksmith department of his father's wagon factory. Eugene was just 22 years old and was possessed of many noble and attractive traits of character. His family and most intimate friends believe that his mind has been unbalanced for at least six months, caused by smoking cigarettes. It is said that he smoked at least 50 of them every day.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: There is a neighborhood in Jackson township that does not need any foreign immigration to increase the population. Within the radius of a mile are nine children, all of them under two years old, six of whom are twins and one "set" of triplets. —— Mr. E. M. Griffin shipped the finest lot of cattle ever sent from this market yesterday. It was a herd of twenty-four fat young steers, and they weighed over one thousand pounds per head. They were sent to Norfolk. —— Revenue raiders swooped down "like a wolf on the fold" last Monday and seized thirty-one barrels of whiskey, together with the still and fixtures, belonging to Jas. R. Simpson, who has been running a distillery near High Hill, two miles north of here, for several years. The seizure was made on account of some irregularities found about the still. The loss to Mr. Simpson will be about two thousand dollars unless some of the stuff is recovered.

TWINKLINGS.

— Mrs. Prosy—Reading is quite a passion with my husband.

Mrs. Dresser—So it is with mine when he reads my milliner's bills!—*London Fun.*

— "Mamma, I saw a dog to-day that had only three legs."

"Weren't you awful sorry for him."

"No'm; he had one more leg than I had."—*Chicago Herald.*

— Bleacher Boardman——Kelly out to have been out on that slide in from third base.

Oscar Rider—Why?

Bleacher Boardman—His captain had paved the way with banana skins.—*Puck.*

— Mamma—Russell, stop teasing your brother; I'm tired of hearing him cry.

Russell—It won't make any difference if I do stop, 'cos if I don't tease him he'll tease me, and make me cry.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "Bobbie, you are perfectly awful to day, and just when grandma is visiting us, too!"

"Well, ma, it's only to please you. You told me the other day that you thought I kept my good manners for visitors only."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Strategy: "General," said the Spanish subordinate. "a band of the Cubans is approaching. Shall we stand and give them battle?"

"No. Let's see if we can't get quietly around behind them and pursue 'em. It sounds all right in the dispatches and it is a good deal safer."—*Washington Star.*

A LIST OF WEDDING PRESENTS

which does not include more or less of GORHAM SILVER is sadly incomplete. Custom has made it indispensable. Even if other kinds were just as good, they are not "Gorham." Fashion has decreed that nothing else shall take its place.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

A Busy Doctor.

Dr. Liddell's morning levees were crowded beyond description. It was his pride and boast that he could feel his patient's pulse, look at his tongue, sound him with a stethoscope, write his prescription and pocket his fee in a space of time varying from two to five minutes.

One day an army man was shown into the consulting room and underwent what might be termed the instantaneous process. When it was completed, the patient shook hands with the doctor and said:

"I am especially glad to meet you, as I have often heard my father, Colonel Forester, speak of his old friend Dr. Liddell."

"What!" exclaimed the doctor. "Are you Dick Forester's son?"

"I am, sir."

"My dear fellow," exclaimed the doctor, "fling that prescription into the fire, will you, please, and sit down and tell me what is the matter with you?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Russian Secret Service.

The agents of the Russian secret service are numerous above all conception, and are found in all stations in life. Nobody in Russia can tell whether a member of his own family, of his own servants, or one of his friends is not an agent of the secret service. This fact brings us back to the special significance of the situation—the Russian secret police system destroys in Russia to a certain degree the confidence of family life, the good fellowship of friendship, and has been fatal to many innocent and peaceful citizens, as in Russia a denunciation is sufficient to ruin an honest person's life.—New York Press.

STORY OF A RAZOR.

The Barber Took Pride In the Steel Because of Its History.

"A good razor? Well, I should say so!" said a barber to a reporter. "That'a a historic blade I'm using on your face. There's a story in that piece of steel which is as interesting as it is remarkable, and I value it more than anything I have. You see, during the war I was at Winchester, Va., apprenticed to a blacksmith. I was only a young bit of a fellow, but had the highest regard for excellence in anything. As a boy I used to play around the door of the old shop, watching the smithy shoe the horses. There was one tool which always had the greatest attraction for us youngsters and filled us with wonder. We had been taught that the best quality of steel would always pick up pieces of iron and steel by magnetism. There was a particular file which the old smith prized very highly, which to us boys seemed to be the very best piece of steel in the world. The manner in which it would pick up the horseshoe nails and bits of steel left no doubt in our minds on this point. During the war my boss had a great deal of shoeing to do for the army, and several times General Phil Sheridan had his horse shod there. The old smith was a great admirer of the general, so he brought out the much prized file to finish up the work.

"Some years later I left the blacksmith shop to become a barber, and shortly after learning my trade I decided to go to Washington. Just before going I stole this file, determining to have the best piece of steel in the world—for my ideas never changed on the subject—to start in my business. I had the file made into a razor, and whether the magnetic quality of the steel had anything to do with it I cannot say, but I do know that I have always been able to shave beards with this razor that would do everything but turn the edge of an ordinary blade.

"I started in a shop in Washington, and some years after who should I find in my chair but General Sheridan. I was somewhat rattled, as the boys say, at having so great a man so near me, especially a man whom I had always honored so much, but by degrees my nervousness left me, and I began to shave him. Suddenly I remembered about the razor I held in my hand. It was the same steel that had shaped his horse's hoofs many years before down in Winchester. I told him the story of the steel, and it seemed to interest him very much. That's why I prize the razor."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

EARLY FIRE IMPLEMENTS.

Appliances Used In This Country In the Seventeenth Century.

Undoubtedly the first fire company organized in this country was formed in New York in 1658. It was called the Prowlers and was composed of eight men with 250 buckets, hooks and small ladders. Where the buckets were obtained and whether or not they were in addition to those owned by the town the records fail to state. In 1679 Salem purphased two or three dozen cedar buckets, besides hooks and other implements; also the selectmen and two others were authorized to take command at fires and to blow up and pull down buildings when such action was necessary. This practice appears to have been much more common before the use of engines than afterward. Boston, on Sept. 9, 1679, ordered that every quarter of the town should be provided with 20 swobes, two scoopes and six axes. The swobes, or swabs, as they are now called, were long handled mops that could be used to put out roof fires. The general use of swabs has long since disappeared, but when a slight blaze is beyond the reach of a pail of water and more improved apparatus is not at hand a long handled mop is today the most efficient article to be used. In Japan these swabs may be seen on many roof tops.

In 1600 New York ordered that five ladders and also hooks be made. In Philadelphia no mention is made of public precaution against fire until 1696, when a law was passed forbidding the firing of chimneys or allowing the same to become foul. Each house was to have a swab, bucket or pail. Another act was passed in 1700, ordering every household to have two leather buckets. In the following year six or eight hooks for the purpose of tearing down houses were ordered to be made.—John G. Morse in Popular Science Monthly.

Rapid Flight.

Although something is known about the speed of birds and animals, there are few ascertained facts concerning that of insects and fishes. They rarely move in anything like a straight line, and it is hard to arrive at anything more than approximate results. In "Poachers and Poaching" the following example is given:

"I have frequently had the opportunity of dropping into company with our largest species of dragon fly along a particular roadside in autumn.

"On foot one has scarcely any means of judging of its speed, for in a moment it is past you and out of sight, but what is the experience when you are driving say at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour?

"The rapid voyager shoots by you almost out of sight, then turns, swerving widely from right to left, and passes you again in both directions, traversing repeatedly the ground over which you are traveling but once.

"We are apt to exaggerate in these matters, but with every allowance, having compared the flight of the dragon fly with that of a passing hawk, swallow and cuckoo, I have computed that it is capable of flying at a speed of 100 miles an hour."

Arsenic.

Arsenic has been known from very early times as a deadly poison. It is believed to have been the means employed by Nero to remove his enemies, and there is little doubt that it was also known to and employed by Messalina and Agrippina. During the middle ages it was extensively used as a secret poison, being sold by alchemists and poisoners of Italy under the name of "widow's powders" or "succession powders." Its properties were definitely ascertained and made public by Brandt in 1733.

The plant from which assafetida is produced is a native of Persia, Afghanistan and northern India. In all these countries the inhabitants use it as a seasoning for their meat and vegetables, much as red pepper is employed by the natives of Mexico and South American states. The odor is not deemed by them in the least offensive.

Aconite.

Aconite is the active principle of the plant known as Aconitum napellus, which grows in the mountainous districts of Europe, Siberia and central Asia. It is well known from appearing as an ornamental plant in flower gardens. Aconite as a medicine was first used by Storck, in 1769, being employed then, as now, in infinitesimal doses.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Jumping on Ski.

"There is nothing a Norwegian cannot do on ski," says Mrs. Tweedie, with pardonable exaggeration, after witnessing the annual jumping contest at Christiania. The hillside on which the contest took place was "almost perpendicular," and ran down to the edge of a lake, on the icy surface of which were gathered many thousands of spectators.

Halfway up the hill was a small, low platform, built out in the snow, and so steep was the descent that the edge of the platform gave an opportunity for a leap of 80 or 90 feet.

There were 105 competitors, each wearing a large number on his breast.

At the word No. 1 rushed from the plateau on the hilltop down the hill itself. The pace was tremendous. On he came till he reached the platform. Then with a huge spring—his legs doubled up and his arms whirling like a windmill to keep his balance—he jumped.

It was a fine effort, but he could not regain his feet and went rolling over and over down the hillside in the snow. "That he did not kill himself during his series of somersaults, with nine feet of wood strapped to each foot, seemed to be miraculous." But he came out of his snow bath none the worse.

He was hardly out of the way when No. 9 appeared upon the platform. He was luckier or more skillful, and after his jump recovered himself and sped away down to the lake.

So, in rapid succession, the racers followed each other. Fully half of them landed on their feet, and no one was hurt, though a few ski were broken. The man who made the longest jump—88 feet—did not regain his footing, and the prizes—the king's cup and the ladies' purse—went to another man.

"We looked on and marveled," concludes Mrs. Tweedie.

Strange Relationships In Marriage.

It is rarely that a daughter becomes her mother's mother-in-law, yet this curious coincidence does occasionally happen.

A friend of mine, a colonel in the army, had been a widower for some years and resided with his sons and daughters in Plymouth.

At a ball given by the officers of his regiment he met a beautiful young girl, with whom he fell desperately in love, and, to make a long story short, they were soon married.

At the year's end there was an addition to the family. Of course the mother came to be with her daughter on this interesting occasion, and being a handsome, well preserved woman, the colonel's eldest son became much attached to her and before long led her to the hymeneal altar. Thus the daughter became mother-in-law to her own mother.

Another strange relationship is that of a lady who is mother-in-law to her two sisters in a somewhat similar fashion to the above, they having married her stepsons. I myself am cousin to my own sister, she having espoused my husband's first cousin, and am second cousin to my nephews—her sons.—London Tit-Bits.

A Preference For Stagnant Water.

The Arabs in the deserts have contracted a strange prejudice against running water, and will only drink what they find in some stagnant pool.

So much has this become a matter of habit with thom that, while the most poisonous looking water agrees with them admirably, pure running water will make them violently sick in the course of a few hours. This prejudice is shared by most of the lower animals, and is often acquired by European travelers in Africa.

At first the stagnant water produces nausea and oven fever, but when once the system is inured to it, running water affects them in precisely the same way that it affects the Arabs.—London Tit-Bits.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams, ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6½@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides, ₩ lb	5½@	5¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	5½@	4¾
BARRELS, Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
SKEINS, ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@	45
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	14 @	18½
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	8 @	9
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	29 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
First Patent	@	4 50
GLUE—₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	41½
Oats, from store	32½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	40
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	8½@	9@
North Carolina	8 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	28
" " in bbls	@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	26 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35 @	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	12
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	@
American	@	55
on 120 ₩ Sacks	60 @	60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	3 00 @	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Heart	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grand'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¾
White Ex. C	@	5¼
ExtraC, Golden	4 @	4¾
C, Yellow	@	4¾
SODA, Bi-Carb, in kegs	3½@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, hard, feet—Shipping	20 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	20 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	5
WHISKEY, 8 gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	18
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.80, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1 90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 27½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 05; crude turpentine $1 20, 1 80, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	168
Rosin	487
Tar	180
Crude Turpentine	27

Receipts same day last year—8 casks spirits turpentine, 1,010 bbls rosin, 124 bbls tar, 22 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c for middling.. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¾ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾ " "
Low Middling	7 5-16 " "
Middling	7¾ " "
Good Middling	8 1-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—108 bales; same day last year 27.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of April, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
3,683	1,928	9,127	3,148	320

RECEIPTS.

For month of April, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
1 235	2,150	14,813	4 894	1,137

EXPORTS.

For month of April, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	2,870	2,457	221	3,784	197
Foreign	4,150	000	18,016	4,757	0.0

Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S

COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scrap, GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

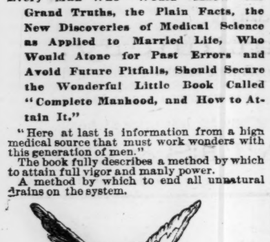
IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

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Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

The Morning Star.

TIT FOR TAT.

"Hullo, little girl! Will you tell me the news?
For I haven't had time to examine the papers,
And I'm anxious to know how a tiny mite views
The ubiquitous blot of political capers.

"Has anything happened that's funny or queer?
Do you favor the party they claim is elected?
Are the words of the editor, think you, sincere?
Has the weather come around as the bureau expected?

"Is it true Lobengula the king's really dead?
Have the rogues of the 'Lib.' turned at last in contrition?
And do you not fear you must stand on your head
To read with your paper in that strange position?"

"Oh, ess, I will tell oo the news," she exclaimed,
And thus from the paper inverted she read:
"The wicked old sparrow,
Wif his bow an his arrow,
Has shooted that poor little Cock Robin dead.

"An'en," she continued, "the awfulest fing
Has happened. You never could guess if you'd try.
Poor little Jack Hornor
He sat in a corner
An there wasn't a plum to be foun' in the pie.

"An dis is the reason poor doggie got none:
"Old Towser," she read, "was the victim of theft,
Tause old Muvver Hubbard
She went to the cupboard,
An she eated and eated till nuffin was left.

"An Little Boy Blue went wif Little Bopeep
To see the old lady that lived in a shoe,
Wif little Miss Netticoat
In her white petticoat,
An the longer she stood, why, the shorter she grew.

"An Daffy-down-dilly has come into town,
An Tom, Tom, wif piggy is off on a run,
An I'll tell oo a story
About Jack and Menory,
An now I doss, mister, my story is done."
—Lippincott's.

VIOLINS OF CREMONA.

HISTORY AND PRESENT OWNERSHIP OF RARE OLD INSTRUMENTS.

The Jupiter Owned by Mr. Barnes—The Story of the Famous Betts—How the Messiah Got Its Name—False Impression Regarding Stradivarius.

One of the most valuable violins in New York is the Jupiter, a Stradivarius owned by Thurlow Weed Barnes. He paid something like $10,000 for it. Mr. Barnes is enthusiastic on the subject of violins and violin playing and is an expert amateur performer. He has been fond of violins for many years and was long on the watch for an exceptionally fine instrument. It was not until about four years ago that he was so fortunate as to become the possessor of the Stradivarius of 1732, known all over Europe as the Jupiter.

This violin came into Mr. Barnes' hands by accident. It was bought by him directly from the Duchess de Camposelice, who lives in the Rue Kleber, Paris. The Duke de Camposelice was well known as an admirer of stringed instruments and had been in the habit of playing once or twice a week in a string quartet in which every instrument was a Stradivarius. His music room, built especially for the purpose, with high, vaulted ceiling, contained cabinets which held his most valuable violins, violas and violoncellos. One cabinet held under secure fastening the famous violins known as the Betts and the Jupiter, the former bearing date 1699, the latter 1722. The other instruments in this cabinet were his favorite viola, probably the finest in the world, and a magnificent violoncello. These were the treasures of the collection through a long series of years.

Mr. Barnes became acquainted with the duchess through common friends in Paris, who had intimated that in their opinion the duchess, who for some little time had been a widow, might be willing to sell part of her late husband's collection, in which, besides the works of Stradivarius, were instruments made by Joseph Guarneri, Amati, Gagliano Puggeri and by German, Flemish, Spanish, Dutch and French masters.

Special attention was given to the fiddle known as the Betts, whose history lends to the instrument peculiar notoriety and attractiveness. As every expert in Europe and America knows, this is one of the finest creations that left the shops of the master of the art of violin manufacture. The story of the Betts is as follows:

One day in London an unkempt stranger dashed into the shop of a second class violin dealer named Betts, whose shop did not attract any remarkable patronage. Rushing up to Betts, the stranger, who carried a violin under his arm, exclaimed:

"Here is a fiddle which I want to sell. Look at it quickly and make me an offer."

As soon as he glanced at the instrument Betts saw that it was the most valuable violin he had ever seen.

"What price do you expect to get for this instrument?" he asked.

"Oh, give me a pound," the stranger said, "and you can have the violin; only be quick about it, as I must be off in a hurry."

Betts mechanically produced a sovereign and threw it down on the counter. The stranger took it and departed in haste.

The Duke of Camposelice paid about 50,000 francs for this fiddle.

The violin known as the Jupiter was always played in the Camposelice quartet. In appearance it differs notably from the Betts, being a little larger and a little darker. There are peculiar distinguishing marks about the Jupiter fiddle. On the back the grains of the wood, matching each other at equal distances from the center, run nearly the entire length of the instrument. The tone of the Jupiter is what gives it its name. It has a distinctively commanding quality, characteristic not only of Stradivarius, but also of this particular instrument. The tone, while soft and delicate, is penetrating, and its volume is all that a virtuoso could ask even in the largest concert hall.

The date of the Jupiter also is important, for before 1690 Stradivarius made few good violins, while those made by him later than 1725 show traces of lessening genius.

With the Jupiter, the Betts and the Elijah, which is owned by Mr. Nowell of Boston, must be ranked the Stradivarius known as the Messiah. Its name has a curious history. It belonged once to M. Allard, the former teacher and luthier in Paris. For many years whenever any of the great French, Spanish or Hungarian players went into Allard's shop to show him their instruments they would ask:

"Well, M. Allard, what have you to say to my violin?"

And Allard would reply invariably, "It is very fine, but I have to confess to you, as a matter of truth, although I regret for your sake to say so, that I have seen a finer one."

When pressed for further information, Allard would never give particulars. The instrument to which he referred belonged to an old Italian in Genoa, and Allard was waiting for his death to buy it. He did not wish to have all the violinists of Europe as competitors. As Allard long failed to produce the famous violin it came to be known in jest as the Messiah, because it did not come. Finally Allard secured it. He put it in a glass case and would not allow it to be touched except by a favored visitor. After his death the Messiah was sold for more than 60,000 francs to Mr. Laurie, a rich amateur violinist in Edinburgh, who still has it.

As years pass the violins of Stradivarius increase in value. The same is true also of good specimens from the hands of other old Cremona makers. A false impression is common regarding the original prices of the Stradivarius instruments. They were not sold for what now would be thought the cheapest nominal figures. The papers and correspondence of Stradivarius, many of them now in the hands of Hill of New Bond street, London, who is writing a life of the great master, show that Antonius Stradivarius usually made violins only on special orders from the nobility of Europe; that he often worked from three to five years in perfecting a solo instrument and that he received large prices, never turning out any but first class specimens.—New York Sun.

The Light That Blinds.

While human things are learned by the lessons of a slow experience, a momentary flash of blessing may give us what is most divine, and, like lightning which strikes us blind, leave a glory on the soul when our sight is gone.—Dr. Martineau.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

HUGO'S ACCOUNT OF AN INCIDENT OF THE RIOTS OF 1830.

How a Cowardly and Unprovoked Murder by a Disguised Police Agent Was Summarily Avenged by Enjolras, a Young Student, Leader of the Mob.

In that wonderful book, "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo devotes considerable space to descriptions of the riots of 1830, which were of such importance that they are often termed a revolution. He was an eyewitness of the events and says of them:

The facts we are going to record belong to that dramatic and living reality which the historian sometimes neglects through want of time and space, but they contain, we insist upon it, life palpitation and human quivering. Small details apparently unimportant are, so to speak, the foliage of great events and are lost in the distance of history.

Bands of rioters, it is well known, resemble a snow ball, and as they roll along agglomerate many tumultuous men who do not ask each other whence they came. Among the passersby who joined the band led by Enjolras, Combeferre and Courfeyrac there was a man wearing a painter's jacket, much worn at the shoulders, who gesticulated and had vociferated and had the appearance of a drunken savage. This man, whose name or nickname was Le Carbuc and entirely unknown to those who pretended to know him, was seated in a state of real or feigned intoxication with four others round a table which they had dragged out of the wineshop. This Carbuc, while making the others drunk, seemed to be gazing thoughtfully at the large house behind the barricade, whose five stories commanded the whole street and faced the Rue St. Denis. All at once he exclaimed:

"Do you know what, comrades, we must fire from that house. When we are at the windows, hang me if any one can come up the street."

"Yes, but the house is closed," said one of the drinkers.

"We'll knock."

"They won't open."

"Then we'll break in the door."

Le Carbuc ran up to the door, which had a very massive knocker, and rapped. As the door was not opened he rapped again, and no one answering he gave a third rap, but the silence continued.

"Is there any one in here?" Le Carbuc shouted. But nothing stirred, and so he seized a musket and began hammering the door with the butt end. It was an old, low, narrow, solid door made of oak, lined with sheet iron inside and a heavy bar, and a thorough postern gate. The blows made the whole house tremble, but did not shake the door. The inhabitants, however, were probably alarmed, for a little square trap window was at length lit up and opened on the third story, and a candle and the gray haired head of a terrified old man who was the porter appeared in the orifice. The man who was knocking left off.

"What do you want, gentlemen?" the porter asked.

"Open the door," said Le Carbuc.

"I cannot, gentlemen."

"Open, I tell you."

"It is impossible, gentlemen."

Le Carbuc raised his musket and took aim at the porter, but as he was below and it was very dark the porter did not notice the fact.

"Will you open—yes or no?"

"No, gentlemen."

"You really mean it?"

"I say no, my kind"—

The porter did not finish the sentence, for the musket was fired. The bullet entered under his chin and came out of his neck after passing through the jugular vein. The old man fell in a heap without heaving a sigh; the candle went out, and nothing was visible save a motionless head lying on the sill of the window and a small wreath of smoke ascending to the roof.

"There," said Carbuc as he let the butt end of the musket fall on the pavement.

He had scarce uttered the word ere he felt a hand laid on his shoulder with the tenacity of an eagle's talon, and he heard a voice saying to him:

"On your knees."

The murderer turned and saw before him Enjolras' white, cold face. Enjolras held a pistol in his hand and had hurried up on hearing the shot fired and clutched with his left hand Le Carbuc's blouse, shirt and suspenders.

"On your knees," he repeated.

And with a sovereign movement the frail young man of 20 bent like a reed the muscular and robust porter and forced him to kneel in the mud. Le Carbuc tried to resist, but he seemed to have been seized by a superhuman hand. Enjolras, pale, bare necked, with his disheveled hair and feminine face, had at this moment I know not what of the ancient Themis. His dilated nostils, his downcast eyes, gave to his implacable Greek profile that expression of wrath and that expression of chastity which, in the opinion of the old world, are becoming to justice. All the insurgents had hurried up and then ranged themselves in a circle at a distance, feeling that it was impossible for them to utter a word in the presence of what they were going to see. Le Carbuc, conquered, no longer attempted to struggle and trembled all over. Enjolras loosed his grasp and took out his watch.

"Pray or think," he said. "You have one minute to do so."

"Mercy!" the murderer stammered, then hung his head and muttered a few inarticulate execrations.

Enjolras did not take his eyes off the watch. He let the minute pass and then put the watch again in his fob. This done, he seized Le Carbuc by the hair, who clung to his knees, with a yell, and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his ear. Many of those intrepid men who had so tranquilly entered upon the most frightful of adventures turned away their heads. The explosion was heard; the assassin fell on his head on the pavement, and Enjolras drew himself up and look around him with a stern air of conviction. Then he kicked the corpse and said:

"Throw this outside."

Enjolras, silent and collected, his virgin lips closed, stood for some time at the spot where he had shed blood in the motionlessness of a marble statue. His fixed eyes caused people to talk in whispers around him. Jean Prouvaire and Combeferre shook their heads silently, and leaning against each other in an angle of the barricade gazed with admiration, in which there was compassion, at this grave young man, who was an executioner and priest and had at the same time the light and hardness of crystal. Let us say at once that after the action, when the corpses were conveyed to the morgue and searched, a police agent's card was found on Le Carbuc. The writer had in his hands in 1848 the special report on this subject made to the prefect of police in 1832.

A Profane Point.

There is a point on the Piscataqua river, which separates Maine from New Hampshire, about a mile from Kittery and the navy yard and about two miles from where the broad harbor opens wide to the ocean at which the stream suddenly narrows.

A rocky point juts out into the swift waters and makes a powerful current, and lumber laden sloops and barges and schooners take no chances in being towed up and down past this dangerous point, bristling with rocks.

But smart yachts and men-of-war take their chances of getting up alone. In the days of sailing frigates and ships of the line it was a ticklish business to take a great ship, drawing 29 or 23 or 24 feet of water, past this treacherous spot. If the yards did not fly around at exactly the right moment, the ship would take the ground or the rocks, whichever was the nearest danger.—Lewiston Journal.

Got Even.

The Rochester Union tells of a 7-year-old boy of that city who recently got even with his governess. She was obliged to punish him, after which she administered a solemn sermon for the youngster's benefit. "Now, Willie," she said in concluding the lecture, "you must remember this—that at all times you should respect your teacher." "Yes'm," sobbed Willie, duly impressed. "I s'pose I'd ought to respect you on account of your age."

How He Put It.

Cholly Fiveoclock—How would you—aw—like to own a little—aw—puppy, Miss Fourleaf?

Miss Fourleaf—This is so sudden!—Louisville Truth.

AN ANTELOPE HORSE.

He Was Trained For the Sport, and He Knew all the Fine Points.

"I had a horse," said an old army man, "that had belonged once to the Seventh cavalry, but he had the 'L. C.' brand under his mane, so he was out of the service, inspected and condemned. He was a regular old plug, but he was all I could get to go hunting on, so I took him. I rode away out into the plains from the fort, and I saw a bunch of antelope finally. I got off the horse and dropped the reins on the ground, expecting the horse to stand there till I came back. I started off toward the antelope, and was sneaking along to get a shot, when I looked round, and I'll be blamed if that brute of a horse hadn't started off as tight as he could lope.

"'Well,' says I, 'I guess I'm in for a six mile tramp home.' I cursed that horse to myself for awhile, and then I went on. Pretty soon I looked up, and I'm blessed if there wasn't that horse over the other side of that bunch of antelope. 'Well, now,' says I, 'I'd like to know what the devil that horse thinks he's up to anyhow.' Pretty soon he began to circle around on the other side, and the antelope saw him and started off toward me. I caught on at once, and I lay down and waited. That old horse cut up the most surprising antics out there and all the while he kept working those antelope toward me. By and by they got in range and I got two; darned good luck it was too. You see, that horse was an old Indian hunting pony, and he had been trained to do that way. Well, I went back to the post, and everybody wanted to know how it happened I had such good luck. But I didn't tell 'em.

"A few days after I took that same horse out after prairie chickens. It was the time of the year when the chickens were flying, and I was riding along, when all of a sudden the critter stopped short, braced himself up and waited—for what I didn't know. But in a second a couple of chickens flew up ahead of me, and I was so surprised I didn't shoot. 'Well,' I says, 'I'll be switched. Here's a horse that's not only a hunting horse, but is a regular pointer dog too.' And he was. I got my gun ready, and the next time he stopped I was right on hand and dropped a bird. Well, no sooner did that horse see that bird fall than he galloped off right to where he fell, and all I had to do was to reach off and pick it up. He was a great horse, I tell you, and I got lots of good hunting with him."—Denver Field and Farm.

ROOM 111-111.

Going or Coming, the Guest Could Make No Mistake.

"Show the gentleman up to 63."

The guest had registered and was leaning listlessly against the counter of the Gibson House, but when the bellboy grabbed the key of room 63 the gentleman came to himself with a start.

"What room is that you are giving me—63—36? That will not do," he said decidedly. Then, in a confidential whisper, he explained: "I am not a superstitious man, and I am not hard to please, except as to the number of the room I am to occupy. Now can you put me in 101, 111, 303 or even 66?"

Room 111 was available, and the strange guest was assigned to that. He wished to go "right up," he said, but he did not go in. He merely read the figures on the portal, read them twice, "111—111," was satisfied and went right down again and out. That was early in the morning.

This peculiar guest was not seen about the hotel at all during the rest of the day. It was just midnight, and the clerk who had assigned No. 111 was going off his last half watch and up to his own apartment, which happened to be in the same corridor, when in came No. 111 himself, staggering and unable to speak save in syllables of ish and sh. The elevator carried guest and clerk to their floor. The clerk saw the guest pass by his (the guest's) door, after stopping a moment to glance at the number, then turn and repass it in the other direction, looking at the number; turn again and go up to it, and finding the keyhole with difficulty let himself inside.

"Wise chap," thought the clerk; "going or coming, '111—111.'"—Cincinnati Tribune.

A Tree Scheme.

At street intersections, when practicable, place eight trees of large growing sorts, two trees on each corner, each tree as nearly as may be on the tree line of one street and on the fence line of the other street. The tops of these trees, properly trained, will be high above all awnings and lights, and in time will form a groined arch over both streets. This clump will form a dense shade where it will do the greatest good and least harm. As the trees grow the lower limbs may be removed until there is a clean shaft 30 feet high. The space under the trees will be high, light and airy and shady. Should any branch appear too near a building it may be removed.

One can hardly realize the beauty and utility of such an arrangement without seeing it. In hot days the shade will be very acceptable to those waiting for cars. It will be very pleasant for friends and acquaintances meeting on the corners. People can cross the streets in the shade of this canopy. These places, which in hot days are like furnaces heating the air, will be changed into a cooling shade. These clumps of sturdy trees supporting one another will form barriers to high winds and protect single trees and property in general.—From Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society's Bulletin.

The Largest Derrick.

In the Tayntor granite quarry at Barre, Vt., is what is said to be the largest derrick in the world. The dimensions given show a mast of 99 feet height, held by ten guys, each running out about 200 feet to heavy anchorages, and the boom can swing around a circle 142 feet in diameter, being built, like the mast, of phenix columns, such as are used in structural iron work in buildings. The loads are hoisted by means of a steel wire rope 1 1-4 inches in diameter, the boom itself being handled with a similar rope of three-quarters of an inch diameter.

Over a mile of steel rope is said to have been used in rigging the derrick, its weight, exclusive of the rope, reaching about 50,000 pounds. It is operated by means of a hoisting engine, and so skillfully are all the parts designed and adjusted that a pull of 300,000 pounds at the end of the boom will revolve the whole appliance when the boom is horizontal and loaded with 37 1-2 tons. The derrick is said to have been tested with a load of 57 1-2 tons, although designed for the carrying of only 40, and in case of the ropes being heavy enough the remainder of the apparatus has sufficient strength, it is claimed, to carry loads of 80 tons.—New York Sun.

The Scotch Golf Caddie.

With the development of golf comes the development of the caddie, who is one of its principal adjuncts. In America he is still the small boy with no special peculiarities to distinguish him from others. In Scotland he is as much of an institution as the player himself. He has grown up on the links and is the guide, counselor and friend of the player whose clubs he carries. One of his principal qualifications there is that he should be able to conceal his contempt for your game. He is ready with advice, reproof, criticism and sympathy, always interested, ready at critical times with the appropriate club, and if need be with the appropriate comment. He is as anxious for the success of his side as if he were one of the players. His caustic remarks are borne with equanimity and his contemptuous criticisms with the submission they deserve.—Henry E. Howland in Scribner's.

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If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

THE KOLA NUT TEST.

It Enables a Sick Soldier to Beat a Well Man In a Twenty-five Mile Tramp.

American surgeons and army officers have for some time been experimenting with the kola nut with a view of introducing it into the commissary department of the army, to be used in lieu of other food in forced marches where there is little or nothing for the soldiers to eat. Dr. Charles E. Woodruff and Lieutenant Harris of the United States army, stationed at Fort Sheridan, have made experiments which have shown that in forced marches the kola nut gives far better satisfaction for nutritious purposes than ordinary food. Both Dr. Woodruff and Lieutenant Harris found that they were less fatigued from the long walks they took when they ate nothing but the kola than when they ate full rations of ordinary food.

An experiment with the kola nut was made in this city, and the result was identical with that of the Fort Sheridan officers. A number of the army officers of Fort Snelling were anxious to see the result of an experiment, and so the test was arranged. Corporal R. P. Wyatt and Private M. C. Olson, both of Company F, started from the Ryan hotel at 8:40 to walk to the West hotel at Minneapolis and return to the Ryan at once. Private Olson was not allowed to eat breakfast, but he was given five little reddish nuts about the size and shape of a good sized hickory nut, which he was told to eat slowly on the way. Further than this, he was not allowed to eat any food while making the trip. Corporal Wyatt was allowed to eat a good, hearty breakfast, and told he could eat and drink what he wished on the way. He was requested to regulate his diet according to the soldier's bill of fare when the larder in the commissary's tent is well stocked.

At 8:50 the two men arrived at the Ryan hotel from their journey to Minneapolis. In giving their accounts of the trip, which comprised a walk of about 25 miles in the hot sun, they plainly showed that the kola nut had proved the more satisfactory diet. Corporal Wyatt had eaten and drunk freely as he felt inclined to during the day, and he came in almost overcome by heat and thoroughly tired and stiff from the long walk. Private Olson, who but recently arose from a bed of sickness and had not fully regained his strength, was much the fresher of the two, and had suffered little from heat. He said that he ate two of the nuts on the way to Minneapolis and two on the way back, and that he sat and rested while his companion ate and drank. He said that he never felt better than when he returned from the long tramp and that he thought that the walk had done him good. He had not felt the need of more food.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Stupid Superstition.

In Somerset the peasantry have no doubt as to the play of maleficent influences. The pig that falls ill and dies was "overlooked." A murrain "afflicts a farmer's cattle," and off he goes to the "white witch," that is, to the old witch finder, to learn who has "overlooked his things" and to ascertain the best antidote, "because they there farriers can't do no good." A child pines away with some mysterious, wasting sickness, which the Tipperary peasants, as shown in the recent falsely called "witch burning" case, believe to be the work of fairies in substituting a "changeling," but which the Somerset woman refers to the action of a witch who has cast her fatal glance upon the victim.

Often she gives up not only hope, but all effort to save the child; the consequent neglect, of course, hastens the expected result, and then it is: "Oh, I know'd very well he wouldn't never get no better. 'Tidn' no good for to strive vor to go ag'in it." This is no fancy, no isolated case, but here in the last decade of the nineteenth century one of the commonest of everyday facts.

While in England the belief is mostly confined to rural districts, in more backward countries, as Spain and Italy, it flourishes in the large towns. In Naples the appearance of a person having the ill repute of a jettatore is the signal for a general stampede, and Mr. Elworthy amusingly relates the fright which he unwittingly gave a second hand bookseller in Venice when asking about a copy of Valletto's "Cicalata sul Fascino." On hearing the last words of the title "the man actually turned and bolted into his inner room, leaving the customer in full possession of his entire stock."—Pio Nono was believed to have the jettatura, and the faithful, when seeking his blessing, protectively pointed two fingers at him.—Academy.

Diamond Fascination.

"I have often wondered," said a jeweler, "at the fascination a brilliant big diamond possesses for some people. I don't know how to account for it, but the commandment that refers to covetousness is broken every second of the day in front of my window. And the erring ones are not mostly women either, as is generally supposed, but men—some in the sere and yellow epoch of age—stand before that window and gaze upon my poor display of gems with straining, bulging eyes. Last week I sold a diamond that weighed a little over five carats. Previous to the sale I had it in the window for a few weeks. A certain old couple used to come regularly every day and gaze for an hour at a time at the gem. It was a straw colored diamond, but very flashy. The old couple would invariably turn and keep their eyes on the stone as long as they were in sight and seemed reluctant to leave. The next day after I had sold the gem the old couple appeared as usual, and the look of disappointment on their faces was keen and lingering. They scrutinized every corner of the window in a vain search, and when they failed to discover their favorite moved slowly and sadly away."—Philadelphia Record.

February.

Why February has 28 days is explained in the legends of the past. Melusine, a French publication, devotes one column to this curious subject. One is of an old woman, who, tending her flock, ridiculed the month of February because he had dealt so leniently with her and her sheep. Then February felt insulted, and made leap year, and borrowed a cold day from March, and froze her and her flock. There is a Norman legend which makes it out that February had originally as many days as the other months, but February was a confirmed gambler and lost at domino a day both to January and to March. Strange to say, there is an old story of Egypt, wherein the god of February plays forfeits with the moon and loses certain days.

Presbyterians.

The Presbyterians of the United States are divided into 12 branches, known as the Presbyterian in the United States of America, Presbyterian in the United States, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, Cumberland (colored), Cumberland Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Associate Church of North America, Associate Reformed South, Reformed Presbyterian (synod), Reformed Presbyterian (general synod), Reformed Presbyterian (covenanted), Reformed in the United States and Canada.

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Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY,
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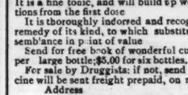

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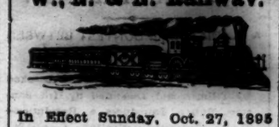


In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
No. 8		No. 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Malberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv..Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 30	Lv..Maysville.....Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar..Newbern Lv	9 30
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 26, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.33 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.39 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.52 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 9.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.48 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 A M — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Declined on Steady Liquidating—Corn Closed Lower in Sympathy With Wheat—July Lard Closed Higher—Ribs Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Most of this wheat found its way back into the hands of the elevator people, but there was a good proportion of it handed out to people who owned it, by reason of their holdings in May, but who did not really want it and therefore were constrained to liquidate. If there had been any news of a bullish character received perhaps these parties would have carried it for a while, but the absence of anything encouraging prompted immediate sales. July wheat opened at 64c; sold between 64¼c and 62⅝@62¾c, closing at 63¾c —1¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady early, but was detrimentally influenced by the weakness of futures later.

Corn—Deliveries of corn were moderate, much of it coming for sale. Trading was not extraordinarily active however, and no great weakness was witnessed until the price of wheat took its final plunge, when the feeling in this market responded and a decline resulted. There was a lack of confidence displayed and the inclination was to abide by the action of the leading grain. July opened at 30½c, declined to 29⅜c, closing at 29⅜@29⅞c—½@⅝c under yesterday. Trading in cash corn was at steady prices, but a nominal loss at the close was quotable.

Oats—When the other grains set in to decline, there was prompt response in this market. July oats closed ½@⅝c under yesterday. Cash oats were steady early, but nominally weak at the close.

Provisions—The hog market contributed the weakness which prevailed in product early, and wheat extended further depression at the close. It was a notable feature that lard instead of declining with pork and ribs, held firm and actually recorded a gain at the close instead of showing a loss as the other commodities did. Packers and professional traders express the opinion that with the continued heavy receipts of hogs, there is little hope for product. July pork closed 25 cents lower; July lard 2½ to 5 cents higher, and July ribs 5 cents lower.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday a Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Louisville—Louisville-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Cleveland Cleveland-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain. No others scheduled.

Richmond—Richmond 1, Norfolk 2.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth 10, Roanoke 11.

Lexington, Va.—St. John's College nine of Annapolis was defeated by the Washington and Lee University nine by a score of twelve to one. The game was poorly played by the visitors.

Petersburg, Va.—Petersburg 6, Lynchburg 8.

Atlanta—Atlanta 1, New Orleans 9.

Montgomery—Montgomery 9, Mobile 1.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA

Assassinated by a Revolutionary Fanatic

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Olney at 3 p. m. to-day received the following cable message from U. S. Minister Alexander McDonald at Teheran:

Teheran, Persia, May 1.—Olney, Secretary of State, Washington—The Shah, visiting shrine near the city to-day for devotion, on entering the inner sanctuary, was shot by an assassin disguised as a woman, the bullet entering the region of the heart. He expired in a few minutes. The regicide is a revolutionary fanatic. There is great distress, but the city is quiet.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1896	1895
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	39,023	55,483
Total receipts to this date.....	4,956,602	7,678,489
Exports for the week	65,354	120,288
Total exports to this date.....	4,085,985	6,095,825
Stock in all United States ports.....	418,995	645,800
Stock at all interior towns.....	84,373	56,025
American afloat for Stock in Liverpool,..	1,142,000	1,676,000
Great Britain.....	95,000	140,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

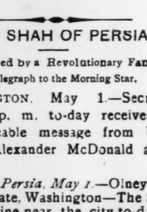
NEW YORK, May 1.—Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 28¾@29c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained common to good $3 00.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c bid; sales 510 casks; receipts 1,947 casks; receipts since April 1st 31,057 casks; exports 19,758 casks; stock 16 616 casks. Rosin firm and at the advance; sales 433 barrels; receipts 3,969 barrels; receipts since April 1st 65,634 barrels; exports 98,359 barrels; stock 103,343 barrels; at the close quote: A, B, C, D, E, F, G $1 60, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $1 85, window glass $3 00; water white $2 15.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½ bid; sales — casks. Rosin—the market was firm; sales — barrels; quote: A $1 45, B $1 45, C $1 45, D $1 45, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I 1 60, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W W $2 05.

Jacob Carpenter, of Cleveland county, N. C., died on April 18, aged 103 years. He had the measles after his 103d birthday, got well, but died a month later.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of artar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

TILLMAN-HILL TILT.

A GLADIATORIAL CONTEST BETWEEN THE TWO SENATORS.

Cleveland and His Administration Attacked by Tillman and Defended by Hill—Senator Butler Introduces a Resolution—House Contested Election Cases—The Bankruptcy Bill Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The session of the Senate to-day was enlivened by two characteristic speeches—a fiery and impetuous one from Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, Democrat, and a temperate and suggestive one from Mr. Hill of New York, Democrat. Mr. Tillman, wearing in his neck-tie an emblem of his last speech in the Senate, a miniature gold pitch-fork, strode up and down on the Democratic side of the chamber, gesticulating forcibly and inveighing against the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bankers and money-lenders of Wall street, and threatening the withdrawal of his State from the Democratic column if the Chicago Convention should not declare in favor of free silver—16 to 1. Mr. Hill's reply to him was dignified but sarcastic. He, too, spoke of the Chicago Convention, declaring that he did not believe that Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the nomination; said that he was not pledged to him or to any member of the Cabinet; eulogized Mr. Carlisle for his public services, while criticising him for his interference against the re-election of Senator Blackburn; and closed a long speech with declaring that the policy of the Democratic party should be "in essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty, in all things, charity."

Before the speech-making began, a vote was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two—a reduction of $7,500,000 in expenditures—and it was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 27.

Aother vote was taken on a motion by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, to strike out appropriations for these two battleships, but there were only thirteen Senators in favor of that proposition.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, appropriating $4,000,000 for two torpedo boats and for torpedo boat destroyers; but a vote was not reached upon it. It was agreed, however, that the final vote on the Naval Appropriation bill shall be taken before adjourning to-morrow, and the Senate, at 4 45 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

Before the Naval bill was taken up, Mr. Butler of North Carolina, Populist, introduced a bill to make the Mexican silver dollar, the Japanese yen and the trade dollar equal in value to the standard silver dollar of the United States and a full legal tender to any amount for all debts and demands, public or private; and he made an argument in support of it. The gold standard he characterized as the "standard of Shylock." He argued that under the clause of the constitution which forbids the States to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender they had a right to make gold and silver coins a legal tender; and he expressed the hope that if the United States did not do so the individual States would. He would certainly strive to have the State of North Carolina do so.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Tillman-Hill debate came about while Mr. Chandler's torpedo boat amendment was under discussion. Devoting only a few sentences to the amendment and then leaving the question of speeches, Mr. Tillman said he would follow the precedents set in the resolution and talk of the financial question in answer to various speeches made at different times and places by various men, some Senators and some not. He proceeded to criticise one of the speeches made some time ago by Mr. Hill in defence of the administration in issuing bonds. He characterized Mr. Hill's argument on that point as "the tyrant's plea of necessity."

"With the representatives of the people in session," he continued, "the President overrides all decency, overrides the will of his own party, and accomplishes by indirection what he has no authority to do directly."

He complained of having been comprised by Mr. Hill with Senators whom the New York Senator had ridiculed by comparing them with the "Tailors of Tooley street," who issued their proclamation beginning with "We, the people of England."

Mr. Hill assured Mr. Tillman that he had not comprised him among the Populists of the Senate. The Senator, he said, had a right to define his own position, and if he had defined himself as a Populist, he (Mr. Hill) should be entirely content.

"If I was in the company of Populists," Mr. Tillman soon rapped out, "I was in better company than some Senators who pose as Labor Democrats and are nothing but Republicans in disguise. And I will prove that they are Republicans before I get through."

Mr. Tillman went on to speak of the politics of South Carolina and said that he could tell what South Carolina would do "and that," said he to Mr. Hill, "is what you cannot do."

"Would the Senator have us infer from that," Mr. Hill asked in his mildest tones, "that he can take the Democratic State of South Carolina over to the ranks of the Populists."

"I will tell you," Mr. Tillman replied, "what the Democrats of South Carolina propose to do. I can speak for my State, and you cannot speak for yours. Whether I represent the State of South Carolina or not, I want to show you what the Senator from New York represents and what he claims to represent. You," he said, addressing Mr. Hill with all the contempt he could put into his voice and manner, "represent the people; yes, you represent the bondholders and bankers of New York city and nothing else."

He went on to declare, on behalf of the agricultural classes, that they would repudiate both the principal and interest of the bonds.

"And if not," Mr. Hill said with sarcasm, "we will have bloodshed, I suppose."

"You can force the bloodshed," Mr. Tillman shouted excitedly, "I tell you that we are desperate."

"That is very evident," Mr. Hill interposed with a sneer.

"Yes," Mr. Tillman retorted, "and before it is done with we will make somebody else desperate, my friend. I know whereof I speak. There is a greater feeling in the States west of the Mississippi against the bond holding people of New York and the East than there ever was against the people of the South. I paraphrase the remarks of Charles Sumner, 'Gold monometallism is sectional; free silver is national.'"

Mr. Tillman went on to contrast the two Democratic leaders, Calhoun and Cleveland, and said that Calhoun stood up for the people at large, while Cleveland was the exemplar and tool of the money classes and represented only the almighty dollar. He sneered at Mr. Cleveland's veto of small pension bills while he "turned over ten millions dollars to one Jew." [Laughter.]

Mr. Tillman declared that Mr. Cleveland had no financial policy except that of Senator Sherman, and said that Secretary Carlisle and Senator Sherman had exactly the same notions. Whenever he mentioned Carlisle he meant Sherman, for they were interchangeable, except that the one was honest to his friends the bankers, while the other had proved treacherous to his party."

"If silver coinage was established by Congress," he said, when he got on another tack, "there would be an effort by the Shylocks to foreclose their mortgages and thus reap the fruits of their roguery. They are now swallowing us by degrees and I would prefer to be swallowed all at once, like Jonah, and be done with it." [Laughter.]

"The Senator from New York," Mr. Tillman continued, "asked me what I was going to do with South Carolina at Chicago. I will say this to him: I expect to go to Chicago as a delegate to the National Convention. I expect to do my level best as a Democrat to keep my party back out of the woods of Republicanism, and to throw off all the slough and rotteness that it has accumulated during the last three years. But if boodle is to win at Chicago, then I am willing to take my hat and bid the Senator from New York and all like him 'a long farewell.'" This sentence was delivered in such a ludicrous manner as to provoke general laughter throughout the chamber.

"As to where I will go," Mr. Tillman continued, "I do not know. I will not go to Populism. But Populism is simply an expression of wrath and anger on the part of the disgusted Democrats and disgusted Republicans. The Populists were in error at the last Presidential election. 'They spattered themselves on the wall.' [Laughter.] Those of us Democrats who have not been debauched, or who do not allow gold to control us, will line up somewhere; but we will not be, after the election, under the gold standard. If we do not get a recognition of silver at the Chicago Convention, then the Democratic party is dead forever. A new party will spring into existence. If we cannot beat you this time we will serve notice on you that we will have America for Americans, and 'to hell with Great Britain and the Tories.' [Laughter.]

"If we do not beat you in 1896, we will interest you in 1900."

Mr. Hill spoke of Mr. Tillman's speech as a remarkable performance, which did not call for any special reply from him. It would have been wiser, perhaps, when that Senator gave to the Senate and to the country the spectacle which he did the last time he spoke, never to allude to anything he said. Possibly he (Mr. Hill) erred to-day in noticing some of his suggestions. The Senator from South Carolina had not wholly addressed his remarks to the Naval Appropriation bill, but had spoken of the finances, of the bond issues and of the bond investigation and had finally wound up by forming a new party all by himself and South Carolina. [Laughter].

"With much that he had said he (Mr. Hill) had no concern. In his criticisms of the administration he did not propose to reply. He had (as the Senate of the country knew) little in common with the administration. He had not been the recipient of its patronage or favors. Therefore he did not propose to notice, except very briefly, some of the gratuitous, uncalled-for and undignified remarks of his friend from South Carolina, who loved him." [Laughter and applause.] "If 'his friend,'" he added, "was not on the straight road which led to Populism, he was on the straight road to some worse place." Mr. Hill went on to speak of the regular Democracy of the State of New York, and said that it could not be charged with responsibility for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. "I recollect," he said, "that State after State in the South instructed their delegates for free silver and Grover Cleveland. They have not got free silver but (with bitter sarcasm) they got Mr. Cleveland. [General laughter.] The regular Democracy of New York protested against it, but after the nomination was made, loyal Democrats as they are, they went back and joined them in giving New York again to the Democratic column. And no matter what may be in store for us in the next campaign, come victory or defeat, come come sunshine or shadows, I will be found in both, whoever may be the Democratic candidate and in behalf of whatever may be the National Democratic platform. [Applause.]

From this point and for two hours longer, the discussion continued in the same excited style, Mr. Tillman very frequently breaking in with his caustic remarks and Mr. Hill retorting in kind. At last the presiding officer (Mr. Frye) insisted on the observance of the rule that a Senator who desired to interrupt should first address the chair. Mr. Tillman promised that he would comply with the rule, but Mr. Hill had not gone on another minute before Mr. Tillman again broke in—to the great amusement of Senators and audience.

Further on Mr. Tillman made a remark as to Mr. Hill joining the Republican party.

"If you do not go to the Populist party," Mr. Hill retorted, "until I go to the Republicans, you will never get there. You could not kick either of us out of the Democratic party."

Mr. Hill alluded to Mr. Tillman's attack upon the President. Because, he said, he had vetoed a pension bill for some deserters of camps, and he added: "In my humble judgment, he is not a candidate for re-election. Why trouble ourselves in regard to him? Let us prepare for the conflict against our common enemy. Let us not quarrel among ourselves. We should pursue this policy in essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty, in all things, charity."

Mr. Hill closed his speech with these words, amid applause.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Codding of Pennsylvania, Republican, submitted the unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 8 in the case of Joshua E. Wilson, Republican, vs John L. McLaurin, Democrat, from the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina, that Mr. McLaurin was entitled to his seat. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, Republican, from the same committee, reported the case of George W. Murray, Republican, vs. William Elliott, Democrat, from the First district of South Carolina, the committee finding that Murray (colored) who represented the district in the last Congress was entitled to the seat now. The minority of the committee was given leave to file their views and the case went to the calendar.

Most of the session of the House was occupied in discussing under the five-minute rule and in Committee of the Whole the section in the Bankruptcy bill reciting the causes for which proceedings may be begun against a debtor. Two amendments were proposed—one by W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Republican, abolishing altogether the involuntary feature, and one by Mr. Broderick of Kansas, Republican, limiting the causes to all that are criminal or fraudulent in their nature for proceeding against a debtor. In the course of the debate Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Republican, quoted ex President Harrison in favor of the bill, reading from a letter received to-day: "I think the impression that some of our Boards of Trade had upon the bankruptcy question was that, by reason of the nearness of our merchants to their customers they had an advantage with the failing debtor over the distant creditor, and that this would be surrendered under a Bankruptcy bill It seems to me to be a short-sighted view of the question."

The propositions were pending when the House at 5 o'clock, under the rules, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

By a vote of 39 to 89, the committee refused to take corporations out of the operation of the bill.

The bill to give Alaska a delegate in Congress was discussed briefly and by a vote of 60 to 44 the House voted against the engrossment of the measure—a practical defeat.

A bill was passed to admit free of duty articles of foreign manufacture intended for exhibition at the Nashville exposition in 1897 and to admit persons engaged to care for such exhibits.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Relatively Less Improvement Reported by Bradstreet's — More Favorable Reports From Some Business Centres.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May. 1.—Bradstreet's says: There is relatively less improvement in general trade this week, the present partaking of a between-seasons character. Wholesale merchants in staple lines in many instances look ahead with confidence to the Autumn and in such departments as agricultural implements, building material and hardware, there is reported a moderate revival in demand. More favorable reports are received from Pittsburg, where merchants have had the largest week's trade thus far this season; Buffalo, where the feeling is one of more confidence, and from Atlanta and New Orleans, where request in wholesale lines is more active. At Baltimore, wholesalers announce only a fair business and that interior dealers have not disposed of stocks as rapidly as anticipated. The movement of goods from Galveston is not active, but in view of the large Texas acreage of cotton, more confidence is felt that Fall trade will meet expectations.

Bullish speculation in the New York stock market is checked by the renewal of gold shipments and the halt in the London market, caused by events in South Africa. Declines are moderate and traders, though expecting reaction, act cautiously on the bear side. Public interest, however, is suspended and quotations are the result of professional activity.

There is an unexpectedly small number of strikes at this season. In iron and steel there are advances in prices for special grades of pig iron, due to the output of Lake ores required for their production having been practically taken up by a few interests. The so called steel trust is reported extending its territory. Quotations for Southern pig have been cut, as are those for the few sales of Bessemer pig and billets made by middlemen.

An addition to changes in prices of iron and steel, higher quotations are announced for coffee, cotton, petroleum and anthracite coal, while print cloths and lumber are practically unchanged. Copper is easier and wool has been sold at concessions. Cotton goods are depressed, notwithstanding the strength of cotton. Lower prices are noted for wheat, flour, corn, oats, pork, lard and sugar. The reaction in quotations for shoes has brought prices down to the level of 1894, at which the factories are fairly busy and have rather more confidence.

Total bank clearings amount to $989,000,000 this week, a decrease from last week of not quite 8 per cent, and a falling off as compared with the corresponding week last year of 10 per cent. April bank clearings reflect continued quiet in business and speculation, the gain being only nine-tenths of one per cent. over April, 1895. Weekly totals of business failures throughout the United States, while averaging fewer than in weeks during the first quarter of the year, still attract attention. The total number reported is 154 this week, against 240 last week and 206 in the last week of April, 1895.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—A Deficit of Over Twenty-Three Millions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Official Treasury figures made public to-day make the Government deficit for the ten months of the fiscal year to date $23,455,190. The receipts for the period were $274,892,733 and the expenditures $298 347 883. As compared with the corresponding months of 1895 the receipts show an increase of $14,000,000 and the expenditures a decrease of nearly $7,000,000. The receipts for April just passed were $24 283,893 and the expenditures $38 987,881, or a deficit for the month of $4,704 488. As compared with April, 1895, the receipts for this year show an increase of only $35,000, but the expenditures are $4,000,000 less, nearly $3 000,000 of this decrease being in pension payments and $1,000,000 in public improvements, under the War Department. Interest charges show an increase over April, 1895, of $3 500,000, and since July 1 st, 1895, $33,108,864 have been paid on this account or 11¼ per cent. of the gross receipts of the United States since that date.

The Treasury gold reserve to-day at the close of business stood at $123,789,771. The day's withdrawals were $1,539,700, all except $86,700 of which was for export.

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during April of $5,945,416. The interest-bearing debt increased $4,908,000. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $513,671, and cash in the Treasury decreased $1,551,087. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business April 30, were: Interest-bearing debt, $843,319,140; debt on which interest has increased since maturity, $1,651,790; debt bearing no interest, $374,414,400. Total, $1,218,878,330.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $560,594,353, a decrease of $3,315,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $868,799,556. The gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balances $170,090,660. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $3,489,250, the total at the close being $168,446,459. Of silver there was an increase of $1,655,872. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $36,698 590, against $27 010,993 at the end of the preceding month.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

A Meeting in Madrid to Organize Companies of Volunteers to Fight the Insurgents.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, May 1.—A meeting was held to-day in accordance with the proposal of the Bishop of Madrid and others to organize companies of volunteers for services against the rebels in Cuba. The meeting was crowded. Among those present were many of the most prominent personages in the diocese. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted declaring in favor of putting the proposal of the Bishop into effect at once, and committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

WARM WIRELETS.

Fire at Quincy, Ill., yesterday destroyed several business houses. The loss will reach $300,000.

The City Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Hot Springs, Ark., was closed yesterday under attachments aggregating $15,000. No statement of liabilities and assets is made public.

The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, on her way to Cronstadt, whence Aldmiral Selfridge and some of his officers will proceed overland to attend the Czar's coronation.

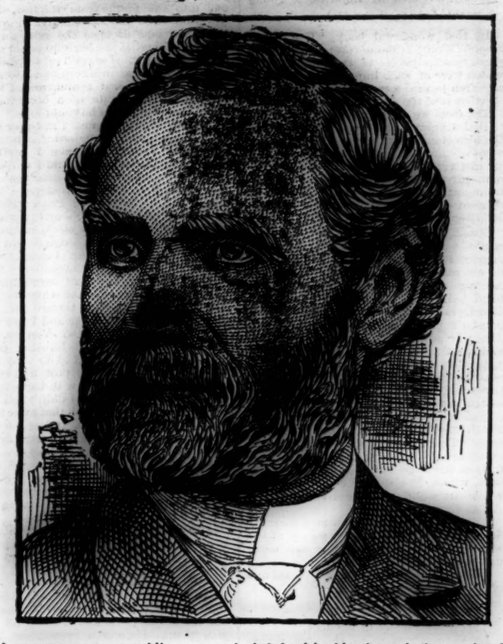
A dispatch from Havana says that the Spanish gunboat Messigers lost six men in capturing the filibustering schooner Competitor on the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, a few days ago.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Great Spring Remedy, Made Him Well.



A congressman is a public servant in the full sense of the word.

He is responsible to his constituents, to his party, to himself—the honorable office is full of hard, thankless work and heavy responsibility.

Congressman William W. Grout is grateful to the friend who directed him to Paine's celery compound, when prolonged official work had well nigh exhausted his health and strength. His letter reads:

Committee on Expenditures in the War Dept.
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1896.

I found relief in Paine's celery compound for insomnia. Its action on the circulation and digestion was also beneficial.

Very truly yours,
William W. Grout.

There is something wrong when one feels "tired all the time." It is contrary to every condition of good health.

There ought to be no necessity of drumming into the ears of tired men and women who feel they are broken in health, and are every day losing in weight and strength, the urgent need of taking Paine's celery compound, now 'tis spring, to restore their spent nerve force and purify their blood.

Some of the earliest good results noticed from taking Paine's celery compound during these spring days is a regularity of the bowels, a better appetite, sound sleep, and good digestion. A healthy blood supply is regulated by the nerves, and when these vital tissues become fatigued and badly nourished, the bad effect is seen in failing digestion, distressing, ringing sounds in the ears, dizzy spells, depression, neuralgia and lassitude. Spring days afford every one the opportunity for shaking off old weakness and persistent disorders.

Physicians of every school have been from the start urged to inquire into the formula of Paine's celery compound, that they might satisfy themselves of its wonderful power of making the sick well. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., as soon as he presented Paine's celery compound to his fellow physicians, was always anxious to have the invigorator tried in cases that had resisted the usual methods of treatment, that he might prove the truth of every claim made for his newly discovered formula for Paine's celery compound. The great remedy always gave relief, and in 99 cases out of 100 made people well.

Paine's celery compound cannot be judged by the standard of any ordinary medicine, sarsaparilla or nerve tonic. It is a great modern, scientific discovery, singularly unlike any remedial agent that has ever aimed to effect a similar purpose—to make people well.

Paine's celery compound is the one real spring remedy known to-day that never fails to benefit. Get Paine's celery compound, and only Paine's celery compound if you wish to be well.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Total Net Receipts of Cotton at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Weekly receipts since September, 1895: Galveston, 905,320; New Orleans, 1,679,863; Mobile, 203,459; Savannah, 735,781; Charleston, 275,058; Wilmington, 167,925; Norfolk, 318,214; Baltimore, 40,695; New York, 94,845; Boston, 139,946; Newport News, 14,639; Philadelphia, 40,425; West Point, 141,773; Brunswick, 74 840; Port Royal, 78,673; Pensacola, 16,433; Texas City, 58,978. Total, 4,996,603.

The *Sun* says: Cotton closed steady, with the near months five to six points higher and the distant deliveries unchanged to two points up.

To day's features: The decline in prices to-day at the start was due to the disappointing Liverpool advices. Prices in that market have made but a slight response to the sharp rise here recently, and to-day the spot market there was less active. But subsequently prices rallied and advanced. Then, too, there was a general buying here. The spot markets at the South in some cases were higher and more active and the exports from the ports were of liberal proportions.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT

To Assault Mrs. L. W. Howell at Suffolk, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SUFFOLK, May 1.—For the third time within a month a dastardly attempt was made to assault an innocent woman. The unknown brute forced an entrance into Mrs. L. W. Howell's bedchamber about 1 o'clock this morning, and during the ensuing struggle the lady was thrown roughly against the window, shattering the glass. Her cries of distress brought assistance from neighbors, but the villain escaped. The people are aroused. Lynching is advocated by citizens usually conservative, for the protection of their homes and women. Mrs. Howell is a widow and has several small children.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Strawberries, Florida, quart, 10 to 17c; do, North Carolina, do, 9 to 25c; asparagus, North Carolina, dozen bunches, 1.25 to 3.00; do, Norfolk, do, 1.25 to 2.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, do, 1.25 to 1.50; beet, Florida, crate, 1.25 to 1.75; do, Florida and Charleston, hundred bunches, 5.00 to 7.00; carrots, Florida and Charleston, hundred bunches, 2.50 to 4.50; cucumbers, Florida, crates, 2.00 to 4.00; cabbages, do, crate, 1.50 to 2.50; do, Charleston, do, 2.00 to 3.00; egg plant, Florida, box, 3.00 to 6.00; kale, Norfolk, barrel, 25 to 75c; do, Baltimore, do, 40 to 75c; lettuce, Florida, basket, 50c to 1.25; do, Charleston, do, 50c to 1.00; do, Norfolk, do, 40 to 60c; peas, Savannah, basket, 25 to 50c; do, Charleston, do, 50c to 1.00; do, North Carolina, do, 50c to 1.00; radishes, Norfolk, barrel, 1.00 to 2.00; String beans, Florida, wax, crate, 1.00 to 3.00; do, do, green, do, 1.00 to 3.00; do, New Orleans, box, 1.50; spinach, Norfolk, barrel, 1.25 to 2.00; do, Baltimore, do, barrel, 1.25 to 1.50; squash, Florida, crate, 1.25; do, do, basket, 1.50; tomatoes, do, carrier, 1.25 to 2.25; potatoes, do, 3.50 to 3.50.

GOLD GOING ABROAD.

Nearly Two Millions For Shipment by To day's Steamers From New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Lazard & Freres will ship $700,000 gold and Von Hoffman & Co. and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., each $500,000 to Europe on to-morrow's steamers. Lazard & Freres have ordered their gold at the assay office.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. ordered $350,000 in bars from the assay office and Von Hoffman withdrew $350,000 in coin from the Treasury. Afterwards Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. cancelled their order and Von Hoffman returned to the sub-Treasury the $350,000 in coin. It is understood that the coin furnished consisted of half eagles and of a quality not far from within the limit of tolerance. It was found advantageous to ship bars even though a premium of 3-16 per cent. must be paid. It is certain that except for the poor quality of the gold coin which is offered to shippers, the exports to-morrow would be much larger. This leaves the proposed shipments by to-morrow's steamers $1,700,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

All amounts deposited to-day, (Wednesday, April 29th), to-morrow (Thursday, April 30th), and the day after (Friday, May 1st), will begin to bear interest May 1st.

The Savings and Trust Company

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That's part of our liberal policy.

Poor economy to ask you to keep an article you don't want, and by so doing lose your good will.

It is by your favor that we grow; without it we are as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

This store's making history, and such items as the following are factors in its upbuilding.

Black Goods Section.

No woman's wardrobe is complete without at least one black dress; and, besides, this is a black goods year. What a handsome, satisfactory lot of newest weaves we're showing, too! Blistery Bulging Crepons; Plain and Figured Brilliantine; Rich, Eccentric Brocade Effects on a Satin Ground and at prices to pleasantly surprise you. Call and see them.

Colored Gown Stuffs.

Right straight along; we're enthusiastic about this dress goods stock of ours; take a pride in it; want to be known as the leading dress goods traders of this section. Columns of description won't do the department justice. Whatever your dress goods thought may be here we can embody it to your entire satisfaction.

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Our shirt-waist output last season is a matter of history. We've made preparations to double the sale this season. Months ago we began laying the lines; the big advance shipments are all on sale now. This store is the depot for shirt-waist supplies; got a royal stock for you to pick from. The best is never too good for our public, and we've got the best of each kind and nearly all the kinds.

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